

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS



Treaty of Tordesillas

- Separation of Portugal (East) and Spain (West)

Portuguese

- **1498**: Vasco da Gama (Portuguese explorer) came to Calicut for the first time in India
 - Welcomed by Zamorin (then ruler of Calicut)
 - He was the first to discovered sea route to India
- **1505**: Francisco de Almeida (governor of Vasco da Gama)
 - 1st Portuguese Viceroy of India
 - ↓
 - Brought: Blue Water Policy (Cartaze system) → Type of trade license
- **1509**: Alfonso de Albuquerque → Captured Goa (1510) and abolished Sati
- Nuno da Cunha (Portuguese Governor)
- Marathas captured two Portuguese territories
 - Salsette
 - Bassein
 - In 1739

Dutch

- People from Netherlands
- **1st factory**: Masulipatnam (1605)
 - Now in Andhra Pradesh

English/Britishers

- **1599**: East India Company → Built
- **1600**: received a Royal Charter from → Queen Elizabeth I to trade in India

- 1608: William Hawkins appeased Jahangir
- 1611: 1st factory at Masulipatnam (temporary one)
- 1613: 1st factory at Surat (permanent)
- 1615: Thomas Roe visited Jahangir's court to receive the trading rights

French

- 1668: 1st factory at Surat

Expansion of Britishers

- Eliminated Dutch by: Battle of Chinsurah/Biderra/Hoogly in 1759
 Defeated Dutch On the banks of Hoogly
- Battle of Swalley/Suvali in Surat → Defeated Portuguese in 1612

Carnatic Wars

- Between Britishers vs French
- Total: 3 Carnatic wars → 1744-1763
- 1st Carnatic War:
 - 1744: started
 - 1748: ended → With Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle
- 2nd Carnatic War: started with Battle of Ambur
 - 1749: started
 - 1754: ended → With Treaty of Pondicherry
- 3rd Carnatic War (known as Battle of Wandiwash → 1760):
 - 1756: started → Britishers won
 - 1763: ended → With Treaty of Paris
 - Was an extension of 7 yrs wars
 - British forces led by: Eyre Coote
 - French forces led by: Comte de Lally

In Bengal

- 1st Nawab of Bengal: Murshid Quli Khan
- Farukh Siyar gave Britishers → Without Tax privilege
→ Issued Golden Farman

Murshid Quli Khan



Ali Wardi Khan



Siraj-Ud-Daulah → Nawab at the age of 23 yrs

Black Hole Tragedy of Calcutta: captured and imprisoned several Britishers in a tiny cell and suffocated them to death

→ Where Palash trees grow the most

→ Battle of Plassey: 1757 in Plassey in Bengal

Siraj-Ud-Daulah was killed

← Mir Jafar sat on throne

Made alliance with them

British forces led by Robert Clive

Replaced by Mir Quasim and

Shah Alam II

Shuja-ud-daulah

→ Led to Battle of Buxar

Battle of Buxar: 1764 in Bihar

• Britishers won → Made Shah Alam II and Shuja-ud-Daulah sign Allahabad Treaty in 1765

• Mir Jafar made the Nawab again

British forces led by Hector Munro

Governor: Robert Clive

Controlled by Britishers

Enforced Dual Government Given to

Diwani and Nizamat

Shah Alam II

functions separated

• Allahabad Treaty ran for 7 yrs → Ended by Warren Hastings in 1772

In Mysore

• Dynasty: Wodeyar Dynasty → **Hyder Ali** sat on throne

Inclined towards French

Alliance with Marathas + Nizam of Hyderabad

→ **1st Anglo Mysore War**: 1767–69 → Treaty of Madras

→ Mysore Kingdom won

→ **2nd Anglo Mysore War**: 1780–84 → Hyder Ali died due to cancer

Treaty of Mangalore signed

Son: Tipu Sultan sat on throne

→ **3rd Anglo Mysore War**: 1790–92 → Defeat of Tipu Sultan (capital: Seringapatam)

Heavy fine imposed on him
and his two sons were
captured as hostages

→ **Subsidiary Alliance signed** → 1st Brought by: Dupleix (French Governor General)

In 1798

But 1st used by Wellesley

Adopted by:

→ Hyderabad (1st state): 1798

→ Mysore: 1799

→ Tanjore: 1799

→ Awadh: 1801

→ Peshawar: 1802

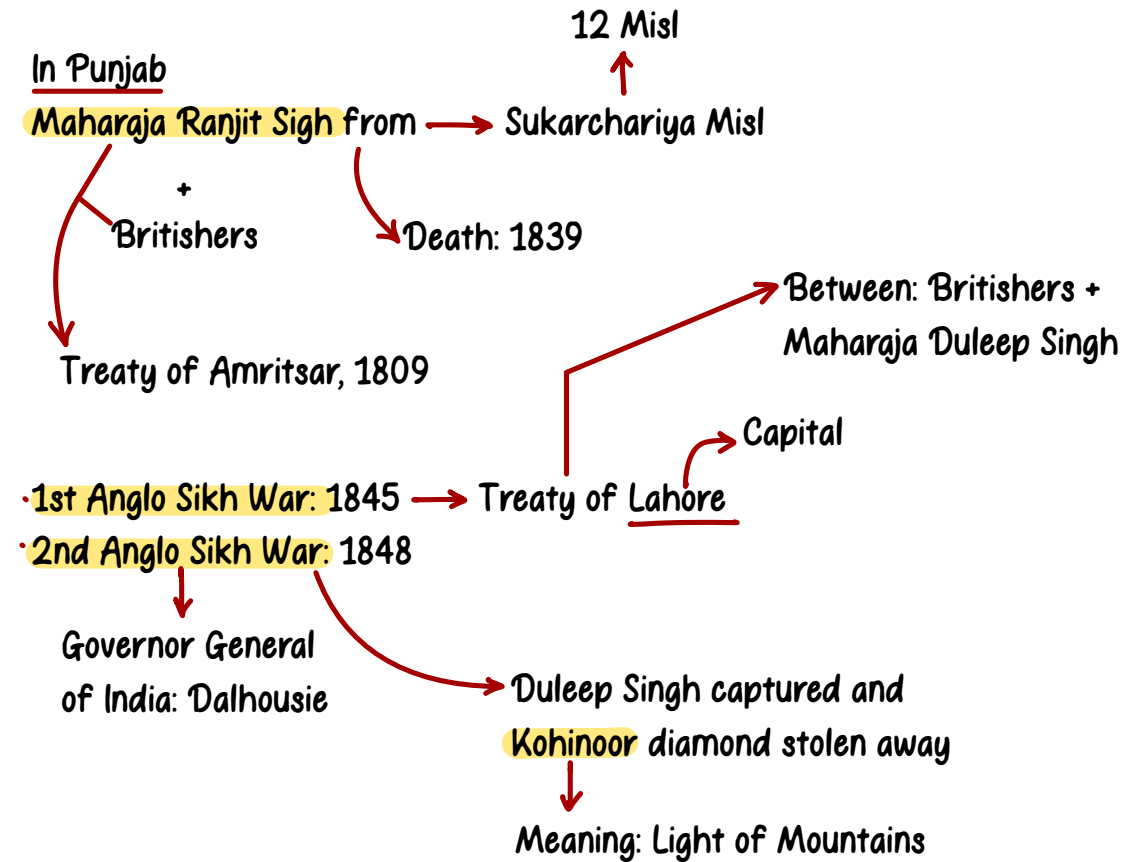
→ **4th Anglo Mysore War**: 1798–99 → Death of Tipu Sultan

Puppet ruler: signed the Subsidiary
Alliance

Marathas

- 1st war: 1775-82
- 2nd war: 1803-06
- 3rd: 1817-18

In Punjab



Afghans

- 1st: 1839-42
 - 2nd: 1879-80
 - 3rd: 1919
- Treaty of Gandamak signed
- John Lawrence (Governor General) → Policy of Masterly Inactivity

Sindh → Was acquired in 1843

One Liners (MCQs)

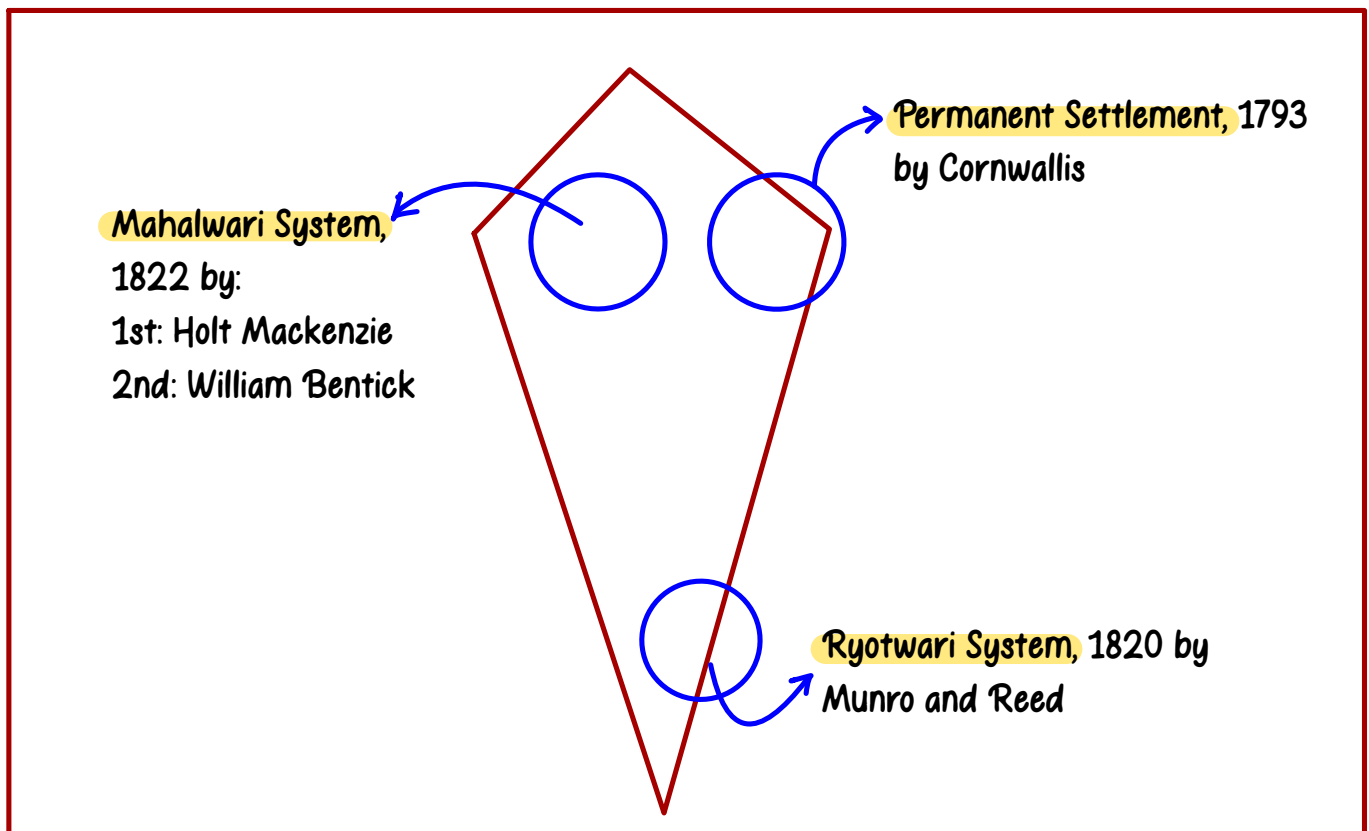
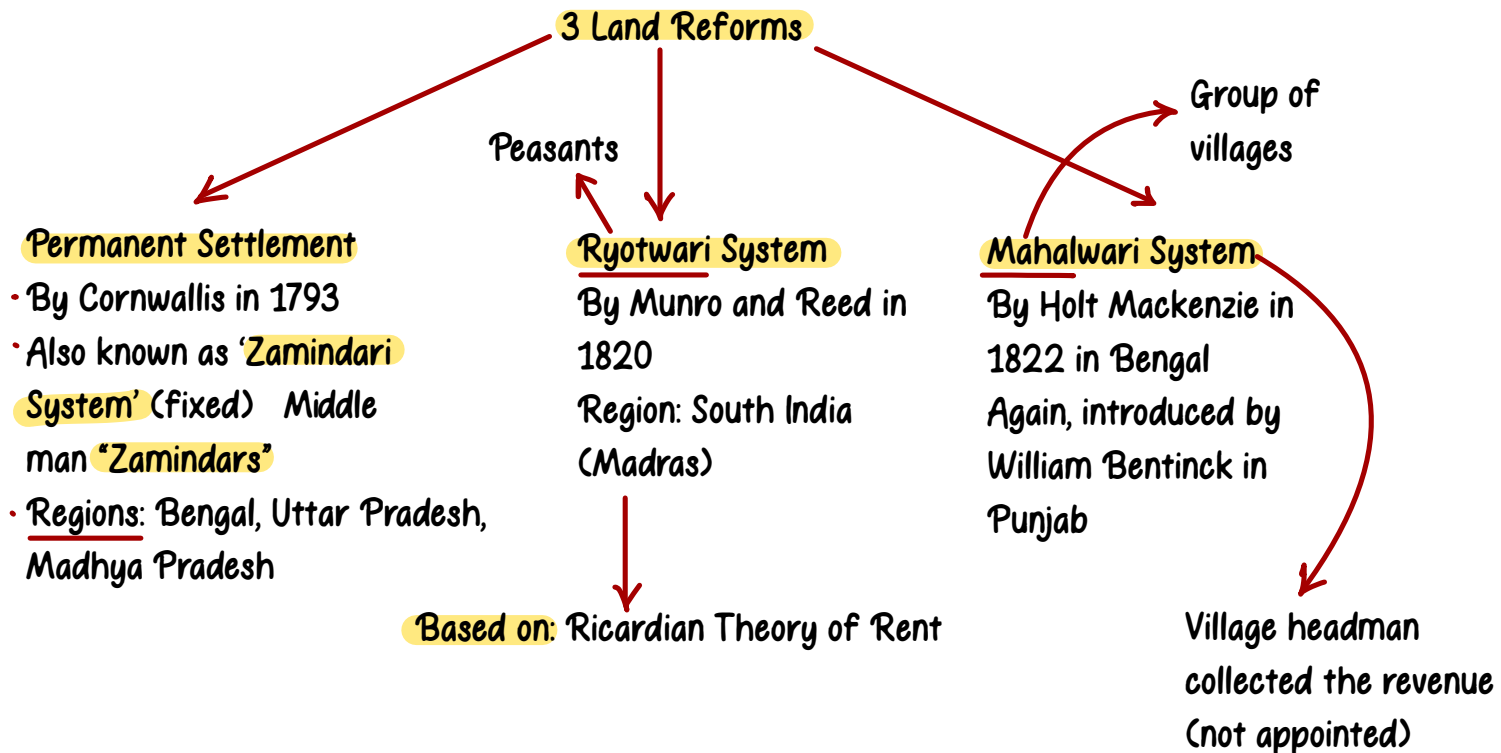
- Chandannagar was established as a French colony in 1673, obtains permission from Ibrahim Khan (then Nawab of Bengal) to establish a trading port on right bank of Hoogly
 - 1st English language newspaper of India: Hickey's Bengal Gazette
 - In Battle of Aliwal → No involvement of Mughal Army
 - Treaty of Yandabo (1826) → Assam was annexed by British East India Company
 - Battle of Swally (1612) → Between Britishers and Portuguese
 - Capital of Bengal in 1704: Murshidabad
 - 1st Jute Mill estd. in India in 1855 in: Acland Mill → Rishra, West Bengal
- 1st Cotton mill: 1818 → Fort Gloster near Kolkata
- ↓
- Later as: Bombay Spinning and Weaving in 1854 (large scale production)

1857 REVOLT



Pre-1857 Revolts

• Major reason: Land Reforms



Sanyasi Revolt



- Started: 1763/1764 → Bihar and Bengal

- Leaders:

- Manju Shah

- Bhawani Pathak

- Debi Chaudharani (female participant)

- Paika Revolt: 1817, Odisha

- Leader: Bakshi Jagbandhu Bidyadhar

- Ahom Revolt: 1828, Assam

- Leader: Gomdhar Kunwar

- Pagal Panthis: 1825, Bengal region

- Leader: Karam Shah and Tipu

- Meaning: Malabar

- Moplah Uprising: 1836, Malabar

- Kol Mutiny: 1831,

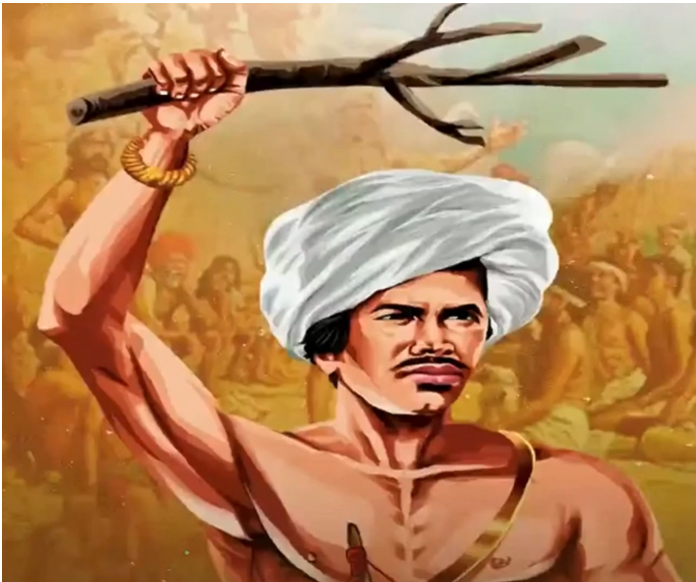
- Leader: Budho Bhagat

- Revolting against Dikus

- Ho & Munda Uprising: 1899, Ranchi, Singhbhum

- Leader: Birsa Munda

- Khuntkatti system (collective ownership)



- 15 Nov: Janjatiya Gaurav Divas → Also Jharkhand Foundation Day
- Birth Anniversary of Birsa Munda
- Death: 1900

Santhal Rebellion: 1855

- In Rajmahal Hills
- Santhal is a tribe (3rd largest in India)
- Damini-i-koh: a large area of land demarcated for the Santhal
- Leaders: Sindhu and Kanhu

Indigo Revolt: 1859, Nadia District

Digambar Biswas (leader)

- Agriculture of Indigo
- Revolt by farmers against Britishers who had forced them to grow Indigo under terms that were unfavourable
- Successful revolt
- Dinbandhu Mitra wrote: Nil Darpan (play about Indigo Revolt)
- B. C. Chatterjee also wrote a novel on this: Anandmath

→ Canning: Governor General of India
during 1857 Revolt

Causes of 1857 Indigo

British Policies

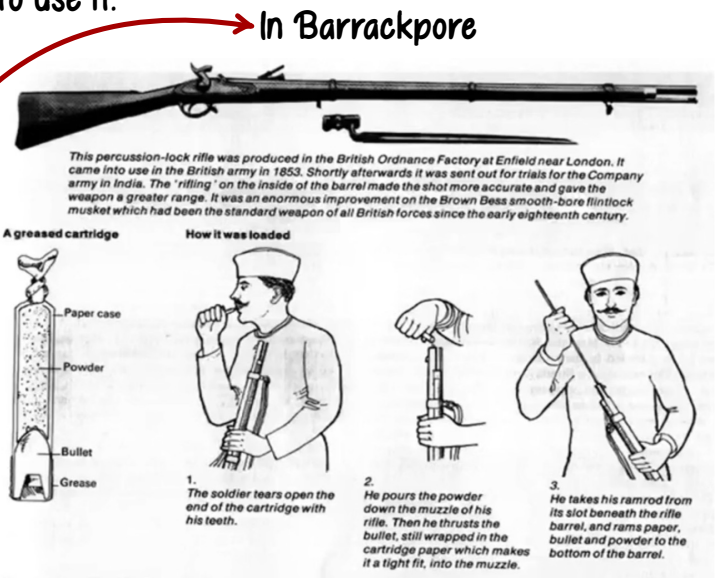
- Canning brought an Act → General Service Establishment Act (mandated Indian soldiers of the Bengal Army could be sent overseas for duty when ordered)

Doctrine of Lapse: 1848

- By Dalhousie
- Acquired places:
 - 1st: Satara, 1848
 - 2nd: Sambalpur, Jaipur, 1849
 - 3rd: Jhansi, 1854

Immediate Cause

- Introduction of "Enfield" rifle. It was said that the cartridge of the rifle was wrapped in the fat of cow and pig. The cartridge had to be bitten off before loading it into the gun, thus Hindu and Muslim soldiers were reluctant to use it.
- Mangal Pandey: from 34th Native Infantry, Fired at the Sergeant Major on 29th March
- He was hanged on: 8th April
- 24th April: 3rd Native Cavalry refused to use greased cartilage
- 9th May: dismissed and 10 yrs jail
- 1857 revolt started on: 10 May, 1857



Hotspot:

- In Delhi → Bahadur Shah Zafar (then Mughal ruler)
- However, actual leader: General Bhakt Khan

Forces to leave the country → Myanmar (after revolt)

Leaders of Revolt

- Delhi: General Bhakt Khan (Bahadur Shah II)
- Lucknow: Begum Hazrat Mahal
- Kanpur: Nana Saheb/Tanti Tope

In 1818: 3rd Anglo Maratha War

Adopted son of

Baji Rao II was sent to Bithoor (Kanpur)

- **Bihar:** Kunwar Singh (landlord)
- **Bareilly:** Khan Bahadur Khan (Rohilla)
- **Jhansi:** Rani Lakshmibai → Original name: Manikarnika Tambe (Manu)
- **Faizabad:** Maulvi Ahmadullah
- **Uttar Pradesh:** Shah Mal

Suppressors of Revolt

- **Delhi:** John Nicholson
- **Lucknow:** Henry Lawrence
- **Kanpur:** Colin Campbell
- **Jhansi:** Hugh Rose
- **Gwalior:** 20 June 1858 → The revolt was fully suppressed

Aftermath of 1857 Revolt

GOI Act 1858 → East India Company abolished

- Queen's Proclamation → Crown rule
- Army → Indian strength lowered
- Governor General made Viceroy → 1st: Canning
- Post created: Secretary of General → 15 members council

Reasons for Failure of 1857 Revolt

- Limited territorial and social base → Rich Zamindars

- Lack of coordination and leadership
- Lack of political perspective

Comments on 1857 Revolt

- VD Savarkar: 1st war of Independence

One Liners (MCQs)

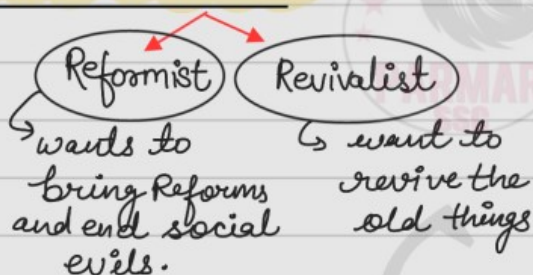
- Parallel government was established in Jagdishpur, Bihar in 1857 under the leadership of: Kunwar Singh
- Freedom fighter Veerapandya Kattabomman was from: Tamil Nadu
- Satnami movement in central India was founded by: Guru Ghasidas
- Revolt in the countryside of Bombay Deccan occur in: 1875
- Dadabhai Naoroji book regarding British rule in India: Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
- 1st cotton mill in India that was set up as a spinning mill in 1854 in: Bombay

Socio Religious Reform Movements

Background

Social Evils in Society

- Untouchability
- Superstition
- Polygamy (Multiple Marriages)
- Purdah System
- Polytheism (Worship of more than 1 god.)



Position of Women :- Deteriorates -

- ↳ Causes:-
- i) Polygamy
 - ii) Sati System
 - iii) Widow Remarriage (Not allowed)

Steps Taken To Ameliorate Women's Position

i) Abolition of Sati

↳ In 1829, an act passed to Abolish Sati System by the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

↳ (At this time of William Bentinck was Governor General of India.)

ii) Widow Remarriage

↳ Widow Remarriage Act passed in 1856 by the efforts of Ishwar. Chandra Vidyasagar (principal in title he got from college. ↳ Sanskrit College)

↳ At the time of Dalhousie.

Widow Remarriage Association → made by —

- ↳ 1850 → Vishnu Shastri Pandit (Name → Vidhva Vivaha Uttejaka Mandala)
- ↳ 1861 → M.G. Ranade
- ↳ A weekly → Satya Prakash
- ↳ B.K. Karandekar, Mulji

→ D.K. Karve associated with it.

iii) Child Marriage

- ↳ B.M. Malabari associated with this.
- ↳ Due to his efforts Age of Consent Act passed - 1891
(Less than 12 years not allowed.)
- ↳ Sarda Act 1930
Age → Boys (18)
Girls (14)

iv) Education (1835)

Macaulay's Minute → to promote English language.

- At the time of William Bentinck
- ↳ Downward filtration theory given by him.
- Father of English Education in India → William Bentinck

only rich classes given education in English Medium.

Wood's Dispatch (1854)

- ↳ Abrogate the downward filtration theory.
- ↳ Called Magna Carta of Indian Education.
- ↳ say to focus on Vernaculars (local language) at lower level.

1st University for Indian Women → by D.K. Karve

WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS

- Bharat stree Mahamandal
↳ founder :- Sarla Devi Chaudharani
- Ladies Social Conference
↳ founder :- Ramabai Ranade
- Arya Mahila Samaj
Founders - Pandita Ramabai Saraswati

- All India Women's Conference
↳ By Margaret Cousins



STRUGGLE AGAINST CASTE BASED EXPLOITATION

↳ Against Chaturvarna system.

Mahad Satyagraha → 1927

↳ By B.R Ambedkar
↳ burnt Manusmriti

Bahishkrit Hitkarni Sabha

- 1924, By B.R Ambedkar at Bombay

Self Respect Movement → E.V Ramaswamy Naicker
↳ Also known as Periyar

In Kerala → Narayan Guru

In Maharashtra → Jyotiba Phule

↳ Father of Indian Renaissance

Raja Rammohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj

1814 → Atmiya Sabha (Forerunner to Brahmo Samaj)

- Title of Raja to Raja Rammohan Roy by Akbar II.

→ Writings :- Gift to Monotheism, Sambad Kamudi
Percepts of Jesus, Miratul Akhbar

1828 → Brahmo Sabha formed

1839 → Tattvabodhini Sabha → in Kolkata

↳ by Debendranath Tagore → Adi Brahmo Samaj.
↳ Released Tattvabodhini Patrika too.

Kolkata Chapter has joined Brahmo Samaj in 1858.

Due to different philosophies of both they divided.

Brahmo Samaj breaks in 1866
Brahmo Samaj of India
1878 → Sadharen Brahmo Samaj

Dharma Sabha (1830) → Revivalist Movement

↳ by Radhakant Deb → is against the idea of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

founded Hindu College (1817) in Calcutta
↳ with the help of David Hare

1791 → 1st Hindu College → Banaras
↳ Jonathan Duncan

• 1825 → Vedanta College

PARAMHANSA MANDALI

↳ formed in 1849, by Dadoba Pandurang, Mehtaji Durgaram
↳ in Maharashtra

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

↳ In 1867, by Atmaram Pandurang in Maharashtra
↳ joined by M.G. Ranade later.

SATYASADHAK SAMAJ

↳ from Mali / Gardener Community
• In 1873, Jyotirao Phule in Maharashtra against Caste discrimination.

• Opened girl College with his wife Savitribai Phule

↳ also known as 1st female teacher of India
↳ 2 books :-
↳ Gulamgiri, Sarvajani Satyadharma

ARYA SAMAJ → 1875 → (Moolshankar)

↳ founder - Swami Dayanand Saraswati

↳ 1st unit opened at Bombay later → Lahore

- ↳ wrote book → Satyarth Prakash
- ↳ Advocate for Casteless and Classless Society
- ↳ slogans :- Back to Vedas ; India for Indians
- He considered Vedas as Infallible, but criticised puranas.
- He believed in Karma and Reincarnation
- He subscribed (Support) the Chaturvarna System on the basis of work not by birth.

DAV College → 1886 → Lahore

1893 → divided into ↗ College party
↘ Mahatma party

→ Sudhi Movement started by Arya Samaj for purification of people who converted to Christianity back into hinduism.

RAMKRISHNA MOVEMENT

Ramkrishna Paramhansa (Priest at Kali Mandir in Calcutta)

↳ follower → Swami Vivekananda → (Narendranath Dutta)

Original name
Gadodhar
Chattopadhyaya

- ↳ Books → Raja Yoga, Karma Yoga
- ↳ believes in Idol worship
- ↳ 'Service to Man, Service to god'
- ↳ birth → 12 Jan 1863, Celebrated as 'Youth Day'
- ↳ died :- 4th July 1902.

Ramkrishna Mission - (1897)

↳ started by Swami Vivekanand

1893 → he gave speech in Chicago in a Conference.

- He advocate on how to make balance b/w materialism and spiritualism.

- Swami Vivekananda Rock Memorial → T.N. (Kanyakumari)

Balshastri Jambhekar → 2 newspaper
Darpan Digdarshan

Gopal Hari Deshmukh
↳ pen name :- Lokahitwadi

SERVANTS OF INDIAN SOCIETY → Political guru of Gandhiji
↳ founded in 1905, by Gopal Krishna Gokhale

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

↳ By Narayana Malhar Joshi in 1920 at Bombay.

SEVA SADAN → (1908)

↳ by B.M. Malabari

DEV SAMAJ → founder → S.N. Agnihotri
in 1887 at Lahore.

→ (Aruvippuram Movement)

Shree Narayana Guru Dharam Paripalana (SNDP) Movement

- started by Shree Narayan Guru Swami for the upliftment of Ezhavas Community at Kerala

JUSTICE MOVEMENT

In 1917, C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair, P. Tyagraja

SELF RESPECT MOVEMENT (1924)

- started by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker

TEMPLE ENTRY MOVEMENT

In North India → 1927 → B.R. Ambedkar

In South India → 1924 → T.K. Madhavan
1924 → Vaikom Satyagraha :- K.P. Keshava

INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE (1887) Madras

(M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao
→ Pledge Movement started by them.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (1875)

- In, New York, USA, by HP Blavatsky, MS Olcott
- Later HQ shifted to Adyar Madras from New York in 1882.
- Later Annie Besant take its membership

YOUNG BENGAL MOVEMENT

- In 1829, by Henry Vivian Derozja

ALIGARH MOVEMENT

- Started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- Established a Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College in (1875) which later called Aligarh Muslim University in 1920.
- Wrote → Tahdibul - Aklaq

Deoband Movement (1868)

- By Nanotwi Gangohi started this movement.

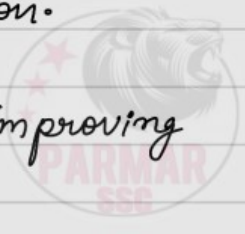
→ 'Asiatic Society of Bengal' founded by Sir William Jones in 1784.

→ Veda Samaj → established in Madras in 1864.

→ worked to abolish Caste distinctions and promote

Widow remarriage and Women's Education.

→ Satnami Movement in Central India for improving social status of leather workers.



PARMAR SSC

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

ASSOCIATES FORMED BEFORE CONGRESS

- Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha
↳ 1836, by Raja Rammohan Roy's Associates
- East India Association
↳ 1866, by, Dadabhai Naoroji
- Poona Sarwajanik Sabha
↳ 1870; MG Ranade
- Indian League
↳ 1875; Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- Indian National Association
↳ 1876, Surendranath Banerjee, Anand Mohan Bose
- Bombay Presidency Association
↳ 1885, by Phirozshah Mehta, K.T Telang and Badruddin Tyabji
- Madras Mahajan Sabha
↳ in 1884

DADABHAI NAOROJI

- 1st British Indian M.P
- Calculated National Income and Poverty line for the 1st time.
- Rast Goftar (Weekly) → for Parsi Community
- Book → "Poverty and Unbritish rule in India"
↳ give Drain Theory
- Used "Swaraj" for the 1st time.
- Also known as "Grand Old Man of India"
- 3 times Congress President (1886, 1893, 1906)

FORMATION OF CONGRESS

→ Qualified Indian Civil Services.

founder:- Ornithologist [Allen Octavian Hume]

↳ in 1885

↳ father of Indian Ornithology

1885 → Poona (Not possible due to plague)

↳ Ist session held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit

No woman [College, Bombay] → 72 delegates Attended this participated

TILBERT BILL → in 1884, by Ripon

↳ a measure that allow senior Indian magistrates to preside over cases involving british Subjects in India.
→ But received a huge backlash.

DIFFERENT THEORIES

- Safety Valve theory :- By Lala Lajpat Rai
- Conspiracy theory :- R.P Dutt
- Lightning Conductor theory :- Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Viceroy at the time of formation of Congress. → Dufferin (Factory of Sedition) → called

IMPORTANT SESSIONS OF CONGRESS

Ist :- 1885 ; W.C Banerjee, Bombay, (72) delegates Attended.

2nd :- 1886 ; Dadabhai Naoroji ; Calcutta, (434) delegates Attended.

3rd :- 1887 ; Badruddin Tyabji ; Madras
↳ 1st Muslim president of Congress

4th :- 1888 ; "George Yule" → 1st British President
at Allahabad of Congress.

1896 :- in Calcutta

↳ National Song [Vande Matram] was sung for the
1st time by Tagore. ↳ Written by B. Chatterjee

1901 :- in Calcutta → 1st time Gandhiji Appeared

1905 :- in Banaras → by Gopal Krishna Gokhale

1906 :- in Calcutta ; Dadabhai Naoroji

↳ 4 Resolutions :- (Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott
and National Education)

1907 :- Surat ; R. B. Ghosh

↳ Congress split

1911 :- Calcutta ; 1st time National Anthem Sung
↳ (Jan Gan Man)

↳ Written by Rabindranath Tagore

1916 :- Lucknow ; Ambika Charan Mazumdar

↳ Merger of Congress

1917 :- Calcutta ; 'Annie Besant'

↳ 1st Women president of Congress

1924 :- Belgaum [Karnataka] ; Mahatma Gandhi (president)

↳ 1st Indian woman

1925 :- Kanpur ; Sarojini Naidu

1929 :- Lahore, J.L. Nehru (pres. of INC)

1931 :- Karachi ; Sardar Patel

Madan Mohan Malviya
↳ most no. of times
presided

1937 :- Faizpur ; by Jawaharlal Nehru
↳ 1st session held in Village

GOVERNOR GENERALS

William Bentick (1828-1835)

- 1st Governor General of India
- 1829 → Abolition of Sati
- Suppression of Thug
- Abolished Circuit Courts

Metcalf (1835-36)

↳ Liberator of Indian Press

Dalhousie (1848-1856)

- At his time → Doctrine of Lapse (1849)
- 1st Railway line (1853)
 - ↳ from Bombay to Thane
- Widow Remarriage Act [1856]
- Postal Act, Telegraph lines spreaded
- Wood's Dispatch

Mayo (1869-72)

↳ 1st Census held at his time (1872)

(Not Complete, Synchronized Census)

Lytton (1876-1880) :- Arms Act (1878)

↳ brought Vernacular press Act (1878)
↳ (to ban local newspaper)

1st Newspaper → by James Augustus Hickey
↳ Bengal Gazette

Famous newspapers

- Prabudha Bharat - by Swami Vivekanand
- Al-Hilal - Abul Kalam Azad
- Mook Nayak - B.R. Ambedkar

Ripon (1880-84) → Ilbert Bill Controversy

- ↳ he repealed Vernacular press Act
- ↳ 1st Synchronised / Complete Census held - 1881
- ↳ father of local self Government
- ↳ Hunter Commission (1882)
↳ Related to Education
- ↳ Factory Act (1881)

→ 1st Indian to qualify Indian Civil Services
↳ Satyendranath Tagore

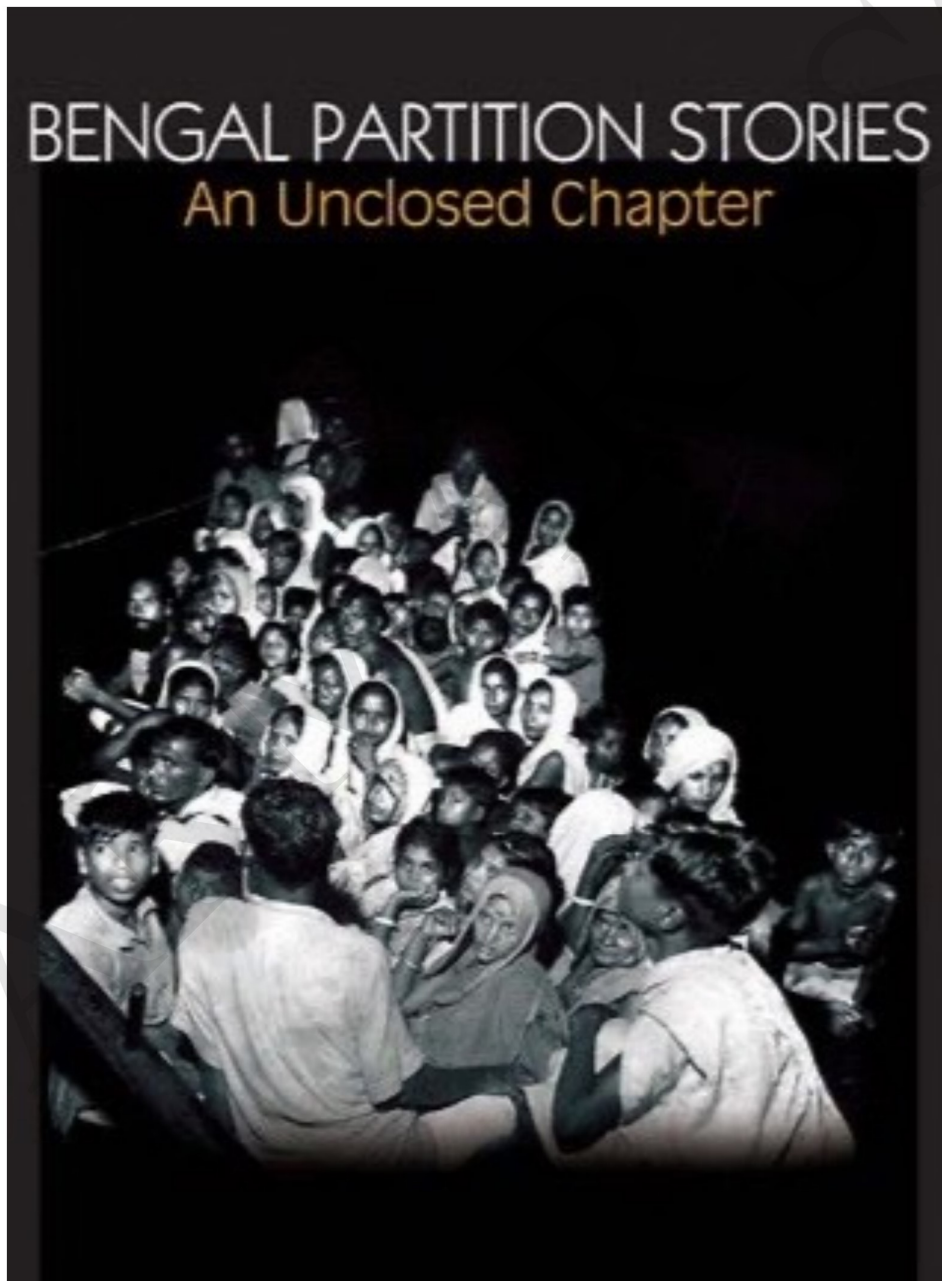
→ In 1929, INC demanded Complete Independence under the president ship of J.L. Nehru at Lahore.

→ Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided over the special session of Congress in September 1923 and at the age of 35 and became the youngest man to be elected as the president of the Congress.

→ President of INC at the time of independence in 1947
↳ J.B. Kriplani

→ 1st president of All India Trade Union Congress
↳ Lala Lajpat Rai

BENGAL PARTITION



- Bengal Partition: 1905
- Curzon was responsible → Viceroy during 1899–1905

Revolutionary Policies of Curzon

1. Calcutta Corporation Act, 1899
2. Official Secrets Act, 1904
3. Indian University Act, 1904
4. Bengal Partition, 1905

Partition of Bengal

Reasons given by British

- Administrative convenience

Actual reason: to
"Weaken the Bengal"

West Bengal
(Hindu)

East Bengal
(Muslim)

Nerve Centre of Nationalistic
Activities

Announced: July, 1905

Came into force: Oct, 1905

1905 Session of Congress

- In Benaras → Presided by G. K. Gokhale
- Approved Anti Partition Movement/Swadeshi Movement

→ Boycott of foreign goods and
products

1906 Calcutta Session of Congress

- Presided by Dadabhai Naoroji

4 imp happenings:

- Swaraj as a goal adopted
- Boycott of foreign goods
- Swadeshi
- National Education → National Education Council

Divided into:

- Extremists
- Moderates

- Surat Split → Rash Behari Ghosh
- 1907
- Extremists and Moderates separates
 - Thrown out

Methods Adopted by Moderates

Moderates:

SN Banerjee

KK Mitra

GK Gokhale

Expressed views through:
petitions, newspapers,
pamphlets

Methods Adopted by Extremists

Extremists:

→ Lala Lajpat Rai

→ Bal Gangadhar Tilak

→ Bipin Chandra Pal

→ Aurobindo Ghosh

→ Boycott

• Form Samiti → Swadesh Bandabh Samiti by Ashwini Kumar Dutta at Barisal (in Bangladesh now)

• National Educational Centres

• Indigenous Enterprise: Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company by V. O. Chidambaram Pillai in Tamil Nadu



→ Lokmanya Tilak

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- Organised Ganpati, Shivaji festivals to attract and mobilise the youth (in Maharashtra)
- Father of Indian Unrest → By Valentine Chirol
- Newspapers published:
 - Maratha (in English)
 - Kesari (in Marathi)



- Bharat Mata painting portrayed by Abanindranath Tagore

↳ To unify Indians

- People tied Rakhi to each other to show unity
- Rabindranath Tagore wrote a song: Amar Sonar Bangla → National Anthem of Bangladesh now
- "Sudesh Gitam" by Subramaniam Bharti
- People sang Vande Matram however Government banned it

Leaders

- Poona and Bombay: Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Delhi: Sayed Haider Raza
- Madras: Chidambaram Pillai
- Punjab: Lala Lajpat Rai

- Britishers adopted "Carrot and Stick model"

Response of Muslims

- Muslims did not support Anti-partition
- Formation of Muslim League → Nawab Salimullah and Aga Khan
 - ↳ 30 Dec 1905
 - ↳ Dacca



GOI Act 1909

Morley Minto Reform

1. Separate electorate for Muslims → Minto is responsible
2. Viceroy Executive Council will have one Indian → 1st Indian: Satyendraprasad Sinha

Father of Communalism: Minto

Annulment of Partition

- 1st: 1877
- 2nd: 1903
- 1911: Hardinge II (Viceroy) → Organised Delhi Durbar (3rd Delhi Durbar)
 - Coronation of King George V
 - Capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in 1912

Revolutionary Activities

- 1902: Anushilan Samiti (Bengal); Satish Chandra Basu
- 1879: Ramosi Peasant Force in Maharashtra by Vasudev Balwant Phadke
- 1890: Shivaji and Ganpati festivals organised
- 1897: Chapekar Brothers killed "Rand" (Plague Commissioner)
- 1899: Mitra Mela by Savarkar Brothers in Poona
- 1904: Mitra Mela was merged with Abhinav Bharat Society → By V. D Savarkar
- 1908: Alipore Bomb Conspiracy/Manicktolla Bomb Conspiracy
 - An attempt to murder judge of Muzaffarpur
- Prafulla Chaki: committed suicide
- Khudiram Bose/Kanaikal Dutta: trial was held against them
 - Killed the witness who saw them throwing bomb
- 1905: Indian Home Rule and Indian House → By Shyamji Krishna Verma
 - Journal: The sociologist



• 1909: Madan Lal Dhingra killed Curzon Wylie

• 1907: Madan Bhikaji Cama → 1st Indian to hoist Indian Flag on foreign soil

Journal published:
Vande Mataram

In Stuttgart, Germany

1915: Berlin Committee → Virendranath Chattopadhyay

1913: Ghadar Party → In San Francisco (USA) (HQ)

- Lala Hardayal
- Sohan Singh Bhakna
- Barkatullah
- Padmananda
- Sohan Singh Bhakna

A Japanese ship taken on lease by Sikh businessman and sailed to Vancouver, Canada

Komagata Maru Incident

In 1914

→ Also 1st
World War began

Sailed from: Japan, then Hong
Kong and Singapore to Canada

Defence of India Act: 1915 → To suppress Ghadarites

Later replaced by Permanent Act: Rowlett Act

1914 three sections:

Moderate

Extremists

Revolutionaries

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Home Rule League: 1916 → Two Home Rule League made

B. G. Tilak

- HQ: Poona

Annie Besant (more branches)

- HQ: Madras

Wrote 2 magazines:

- New India
- Common weal

Lucknow Session: 1916

Presided by Ambika Charan Mazumdar

1. Reunion of Extremists and Moderates and Extremists were re-inducted into Congress
2. Lucknow Pact: joint pact by INC and Muslim League

→ Joint demands of INC and Muslim League

One Liners (MCQs)

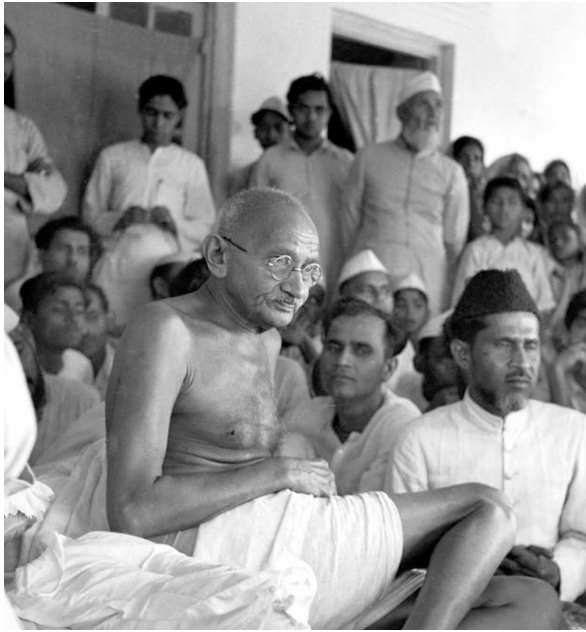
• Anjuman-i-Muhibban-i-watan (a secret society) by: Ajit Singh Published a letter "Bharat Mata"

• Formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement made on 7th August 1905 at Calcutta, Town Hall

Vinayaka Damodar Society in 1904 was organised by: Abhinav Bharat Society

EMERGENCE OF GANDHI





- **Birth:** 2nd October 1869
- **Mother:** Putlibai Gandhi
- **Father:** Karamchand Gandhi

Gandhi in Africa

- Setup Natal Indian Congress in South Africa
 - ↳ Racial discrimination against South Africans and Indians
- Started Indian Opinion newspaper
- Setup **Phoenix farm** (1904) and Tolstoy farm (1910)
 - ↳ Devolved new technique of Satyagrah in these farm
 - ↳ Inspired from book "Unto the last" by John Ruskin

Gandhi in India

- Gandhi returns India → 9 Jan 1915

↓
Celebrated as **Pravasiya Diwas** for Non-resident Indians

- Political guru: Gopal Krishna Gokhale

• 3 movements:

→ **Champaran Satyagrah (1917):** Rajkumar Shukla invited Gandhi

→ Successful event

→ 1st Civil Disobedience Movement

↳ Regarding Tinkathiya System to complain about injustice of the landlord system → Cultivation of Indigo in 3/20th part of land

1st hunger strike

→ **Ahmedabad (1918) Mill Strike:** Invited by Anusuya Sarabhai

↳ Workers of mills in Ahmedabad fought for economic injustice when the mill owners discontinued their plague bonuses
↳ Demanded 50% hikes

→ Kheda Satyagrah (1918): Invited by Sardar Vallabhbhai

"Sardar" title given
in 1928 Bardoli
Satyagrah by the
women participants

In support of the peasants who
were not able to pay the land tax
due to the failure of crops

1st Non-Cooperation Movement

Montagu Chelmsford Reforms

GOI Act 1919

Montagu: Secretary

Chelmsford: Viceroy

1. Extended Separate electorate → To Anglo Indians, Christians
2. Dyarchy at Provinces
3. Introduced Bicameral Legislature at Centre

Rowlatt Satyagrah 1919

1915: Defence of India Act

1919: suggested by Sydney Rowlatt (British Judge)

Originally known as: Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act

Suggestion: Activists should be
imprisoned without trial for 2 yrs —
"No Daleel no Waquil no Appeal sidha
jail"

Without any trial

Gandhi organised
Rowlatt Satyagrah
against Rowlatt Act
and called it as "Black
Act"

→ Laws made on subjects divided into
two categories

Central

Provincial

→ Dyarchy

Reserved

Transferred

Not answerable

Administered by
Governor through
his Executive
Council

Administered
by Ministers
from
Legislative
Council

Answerable

6 April: Satyagrah launched

9 April: Arrest of → Saifuddin Kitchlew
→ Dr. Satyapal

13 April (Baisakhi)

- In Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar people gathered in mass for two reasons:
- Due to Baisakhi
- Due to arrest of the above leaders →
- General Dyer closed the only exit and open fired the crowd
→ Responsible person: Reginald Dyer

Aftermath of Jallianwala Bagh

- Udham Singh killed Michael O' Dyer (who supported Reginald Dyer)
→ Using name: Ram Mohammed Singh Azad
- Rabindranath Tagore returned his "Knighthood" title
- Gandhi returned his title of "Kaiser-e-Hind"
- Hunter Commission setup to investigate the actions of Reginald Dyer but did not impose any penal action
→ Indemnity Act passed
- Jallianwala Bagh incident →
- British elites started "Morning Post" (fund collection) for Dyer
Rudyard Kipling also funded in this

Khilafat Andolan

→ Indian National Liberation Federation formed by:
Surendranath Banerjee

- 1918 (WWI got over)
- Khilafat Committee by Ali Brothers → Maulana Ali
→ Shaukat Ali
- All India Khilafat Conference: Nov 1919 (Delhi) → Head: Gandhi
→ Opposed by Congress and B. G. Tilak → Death: Aug 1920
- 1920: Calcutta session → Approved Non-cooperation in this special session
- 1920: Nagpur Session
→ Congress Working Committee (15 members comm.) was formed to lead
→ Congress declared themselves as extra-constitutional Mass struggle

Resignation by:
→ M A Jinnah
→ Annie Besant
→ B. C. Pal

Non-Cooperation Movement

- Hindu-Muslim unity seen
- 1921: Tilak Swaraj Fund in remembrance of B. G. Tilak
- Local struggles: Eka Movement (UP), Mappila Revolt (1921)
 - Malabar
- Sikh agitation for removal of corrupt Mahants

Aftermath of Non-Cooperation Movement

- 5 Feb 1922: Chauri Chaura incident (Chauri Chaura is a village in Gorakhpur)

22 policemen died due a
local protest that caused
fire in the police station

Gandhi withdraws the Non-Cooperation
movement (jailed in 1922)

- Congress Session in Bardoli → Officially suspended Non-Cooperation Movement
- Political Vacuum created after this

Councils were
Boycotted

Councils entry

Pro Changers

Gandhi opposed the idea

"No changers"

Focused on constructive work
Eg: to build Ashrams, Schools

- 1922 (Dec): Gaya Session of Congress
- Pro changers made their own party → All India Khilafat Swaraj Party

By: C R Das, Motilal Nehru (secretary)

Defeated: Public Safety Bill 1928

- Swaraj Party was divided into: Responsivists and Non Responsivists
- 1924: Belgaum session of Congress was presided by Gandhi (Only session presided by him)
 - Accepted the Swaraj Party
within the Congress

SOCIALISM, SIMON AND CDM



- Theory of Socialism: Karl Marx → Only option to remove the rich classes from society is mass struggle

• Reasons for Socialism

Russian Revolution

Formation of Party

Communist Party of India: 1920; Tashkent, Uzbekistan



- 1929: Meerut Conspiracy Case

- 1920: All India Trade Union Congress → N M Joshi, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dewan Chaman Lal, Joseph Baptista

Caste Movements

- Self Respect Movement: E V Ramaswamy Naicker
- Mahad Satyagraha (1927): Dr. B R Ambedkar

Novels and Books

- Bandi Jeevan: Sachin Sanyal
- Pather Dabi: Sharat Chandra Chatterjee
- Philosophy of Bomb: B. C. Vohra

In Punjab-UP-Bihar

1. Formation of Hindustan Republican Association (1924) → Kanpur

→ Formed by: Ram Prasad Bismil, J. C. Chatterjee, Sachin Sanyal

Kakori Incident (1925) → Kakori village, Lucknow

→ Participants: Ashfaqulla, Roshan Singh, Ram Prasad Bismil → Hanged till death

2. HRA ^{Transformed to} HSRA (1928) in Feroz Shah Kotla

Socialist

By: Chandra Shekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev

By

- 1926: Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha
- 1928: Lala Lajpat Rai lead against Simon Commission and recited slogan "Simon go back"
 - ↳ Killed by Scott through Lathi Charge
- 1928: Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Raj Guru → killed Saunders instead of Scott
 - ↳ In Lahore
 - ↳ To avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai
- 1929: Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwer Dutt bombed Central Legislative Assembly
 - ↳ Reason?
 - Against "Public Safety Bill"
 - Purpose: to make deaf hear
- 23 March 1931: Martyred → Celebrated as "Shaheed Diwas"
- 1931: C S Azad killed himself
 - ↳ 1929: tried to kill Irwin

In Bengal

- 1930: Chittagong Armoury Raid → Lead by Surya Sen (also known as Master Da)



Women participants:

- Pritilata Waddadar, Kalpana Dutta, Suniti Chanderi, Bina Das



- GOI ACT 1919: Montagu Chelmsford Reforms

10 years later

- 1927: Simon Commission under the chairmanship of John Simon

Then PM in Britain: Stanley Baldwin

Simon Commission

- 1928: This commission arrived India

↓
Revolt against it → "Simon Go Back" → 7 membered Commission (all white, no Indians)

- Madras Session of Congress (1928) → Decision to boycott Simon Commission

→ Special session (only in Emergency)

Response to Simon Commission

- Then Secretary: Birkenhead challenged Indians

- Nehru Report (1928): under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru

Demands:

- To end Separate Electorate
- Demand for Dominion status

- Delhi Proposals → by Muslim League

- 14 points by Jinnah

Calcutta Session of Congress

- Nehru Report → Accepted

Irwin's Declaration/Delhi Manifesto

- Round Table Conference (in London) by Irwin

↓
Congress launched Delhi Manifesto

When will the Dominion Status be implemented?

Lahore Session (Dec, 1929)

- Presided by J L Nehru

Decisions taken:

- 1st Round Conference Table to be boycotted
- Goal: "Purna Swaraj"
- 26 Jan 1930: 1st Independence Day
- 31 Dec 1930: Flag hoisted on the banks of Ravi river with slogans "Inquilab Zindabad" by J L Nehru
- Gandhi launched Civil Disobedience Movement

Slogan by Moulana Hasrat Mohani

- 31 Jan 1930: Gandhi's 11 Demands

Dandi March

- 12 March–6 April 1930 → 240 miles
- Gandhi marched with 78 delegates from Sabarmati to Dandi → To violate Salt Law
- Gandhi decided to raid Dharsana → Arrested: 4 May

Spread of Salt Disobedience → Congress Working Committee

- In Ryotwari Areas: non-payment of revenue
- In Zamindari Areas: No chowkidar tax
- In Central Province: defiance of forest laws

In Different States (leaders)

- Tamil Nadu: C Rajagopalachari
- Malabar: K Kelappan (Vaikom Satyagraha)
- Orissa: Gopalbandhu Choudhary
- Bihar: Ambika Kant Sinha (Nakhas Pond → chosen as site to violate salt law)
- Peshawar: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan or Badshah Khan or Frontier Gandhi
 - "Red Shirt Movement"
 - Founder of: Khudai Khidmatgar
- Dharsana: Sarojini Naidu
- Manipur and Nagaland: Rani Gaidinliu

Forms of Mobilization

- Prabhat Pheri, Vanar Sena, Manjari Sena

Gandhi-Irwin Pact → 14 Feb 1931

- Irwin's demands to Gandhi:
 - Suspend CDM
 - Participate in 2nd Round Table Conference

Karachi Session → 29 March 1931

- Presided by Sardar Patel
 - 2nd Round Table Conference
 - CDM suspended
 - Meaning of "Purna Swaraj"
 - 2 resolution adopted: Fundamental Rights and National Economic
 - Program

Round Table Conference

- To discuss Simon Commission Report in London

3 RTCs:

- 1st: 1930
- 2nd: 1931 → Only RTC where Gandhi and Congress participated
- 3rd: 1932

B R Ambedkar was the only one to attend all 3 RTCs

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT





Communal Award: 1932

- By Ramsay MacDonald → Also brings separate electorate for "Depressed Classes"

↓
First by Ambedkar in Round Table Conference

Poona Pact: 1932 → At Yerwada jail

- Between Ambedkar and Gandhi/Madan Mohan Malviya
- Gandhi at Yerwada jail, Poona → Fast unto death until MacDonald award is taken back
 - All India Anti Untouchability League setup
 - Harijan (weekly)
 - Harijan Sewak Sangh (1932)

Agreement?

- Communal Award to be taken back by Britishers and increase in reservation of seat

1935: GOI Act

- It abolished Dyarchy at Provinces
- Introduced Dyarchy at Centre
- 6/11 provinces → Bicameral Legislature
- All India Federation (but did not come into effect)

1937: Congress got majority → 716/1161 won

- Majority in all province except: Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Sindh, NWFP

Congress Sessions

- 1936: Lucknow
- 1936: All Indian Kisan Sabha formed



- 1934: Congress Socialist Party
 - J P Narayan
 - Ram Manohar Lohia
 - A N Dev
 - Minoo Masani

• 1937: Faizpur → 1st session to be held in a village

• 1938: Haripura, Gujarat

→ By S C Bose

→ National Planning Committee: 1938

→ 1st chairman: J L Nehru

• 1939: WWII

1939: Pattabhi Sittaramayya Vs S C Bose (won)

↑
Gandhi made him
stood against S C
Bose

↑
Tripuri, Jabalpur (Madhya
Pradesh)

↓
Resigned from Congress and formed: All India
Forward Bloc, 1939

• 1939: WWII begins

↓
Allied

Britain
USA
USSR

↓
Axis

Germany
Italy
Japan

• Congress offered to Viceroy → Offer?

↓
Linlithgow

→ Demand for Constituent Assembly
→ Demand for responsible government

→ Oct 1939: Congress resigned from all the ministries

Reason?

- Indians were involved in WWII without consent

- 1940: August Offer → Dominion status ✗



→ "Individual Satyagrah" launched by Gandhi

- 1st: Vinoba Bhave
- 2nd: J L Nehru

- 1942: Cripps Mission. → By Stafford Cripps
Dominion status ✗

- July 1942: Congress Working Committee met at Wardha



Resolution adopted: Quit India Resolution

Ratified at Gowalika Tank, Bombay

"Do or Die" slogan by Gandhi
during Quit India Movement

Quit India Movement: 1942 launched in
response to Cripps Mission

Gandhi

Not supported by:

- Muslim League
- Hindu Mahasabha

→ 1st day all leaders get arrested

→ It was a leaderless movement

→ Aruna Asaf Ali presided over Congress Working Committee

Underground Activities

- Usha Mehta: launches underground radio in Bombay
- Parallel govt. setup

- Ballia: Chittu Pandey
- Tamluk: Jatiya Sarkar
- Satara: Prati Sarkar (Y B Chauhan, Nana Patil)



• **23 March 1943:** Pakistan Day observed by Muslim League

• **C R Formula** by C. Rajagopalachari: 1944

• **Desai Liaquat Pact** by Bhulabhai Desai (Congress) with Liaquat Ali Khan (Muslim League)

• **Wavell Plan** by then Viceroy Wavell: 1945

Shimla Conference ✗

Called as "Patriot of Patriots" by Gandhi

Indian National Army and S. C Bose

• Mohan Singh asked for Prisoner of Wars to setup Army

INA, 1942

• **Later led by:** Rash Behari Bose

• **Women regiment**

formed: Rani Lakshmbai

• **Later transferred the chairmanship to:** S. C Bose

* Met Hitler in Germany using a pseudo name "Orlando Mazzotta" in 1942

15 August: Japan surrendered

"Delhi Chalo" by **S. C Bose**

18 Aug: S. C Bose died

1st person to give "Father of National" title to Gandhi

Famous slogans:

- "Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom"
- "Jai Hind"



INA trials

- **1st trial**: against Prem Kumar, Sehgal Shah Nawaz Khan and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon



Nov 1945

Indian Navy had recruitments → Ratings (lowest post)



- **14 Feb 1946**: HMS Talwar protested against unconditional food

Known as Royal Indian Navy Mutiny

Cabinet Mission Plan

- Clement Attlee (then PM of Britain) sent → 3 membered commission

→ Stafford Cripps
→ AV Alexander
→ Pathic Lawrence (chairman)

- Demand for Pakistan not adopted
- Regional groupings

- **16 Aug 1946**: Jinnah directed Muslims to observe **Direct Action Day**



"Calcutta Killings" at Noakhali, Calcutta



Gandhi was here

- **June 1947**: Indian Independence Act 1947



- Also known as "Mountbatten Plan" → Partition
- Last Governor General of India: Mountbatten



- C Rajagopalachari later the last GGI of Independent India

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- West Pakistan separated from East Pakistan (1971) during Indira Gandhi

→ Bangladesh now

→ Shimla Agreement signed

One Liners (MCQs)

- Drafting of Constitution of India by Nehru in 1928 with eight other Congress leaders
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale: mentor of both Gandhi and Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- Nathuram Godse: expressed his desire for keeping his ashes till India is reunited and throwing them into the Indus after reunification has been achieved
- Shaheed Laxmi Nayak belonged to Orissa
- Gandhi was called "Ajatshatru" by Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Raj Ghat Memorial in New Delhi of: Mahatma Gandhi
- "History of British India" by James Mill
- "Crawling order" issued by: General Dyer
- "Quaid-i-Azan" title was given to Jinnah